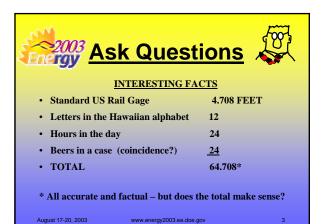


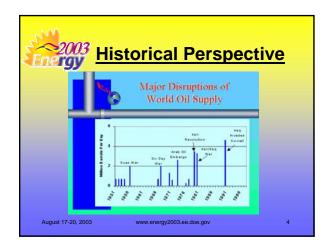
Fun-dah-mentals for Energy Managers

The Big Picture

Why a Federal Energy Program and what are some key components?





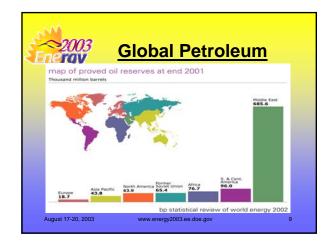


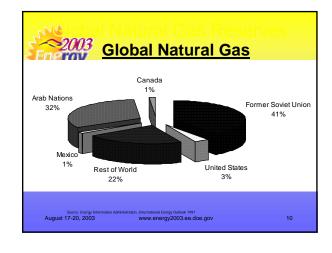
Federal Energy Program History 1960s Mil Dept.s' initiatives - Facilities energy cost reduction 1974 first Oil embargo Pres. Nixon issued Ex. O. - 7% Federal energy use reduction 1975 Energy Conservation Policy Act 1977 Ex. O. 12003 - 20% BTU/FT² facility goal (1975 - 1985) 1978 second oil embargo National Energy Conservation Policy Act 1986 DoD set FY1985-1995 goal of add'l. 10% 1988 Fed. Energy Management Improvement Act (10% goal) 1990 Ex. O. 12759 goal of 20% BTU/FT² (FY1985-2000) August 17-20, 2003 www.energy2003.ee.doe.gov 5

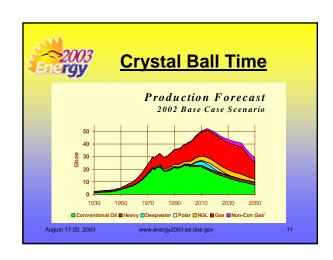


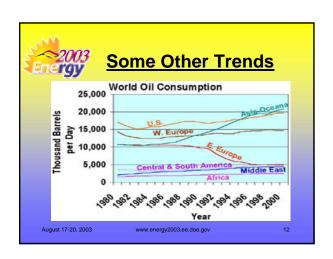
















Root Causes of Federal Energy Program?

- Cost effective facilities management is a low priority for all agencies it's just not "mission essential"
- All levels of government focus on short-term optimization
- Organizations fixate on the crisis-du-jour
- Facilities budgets historically have fostered -
 - Lowest first cost
 - Maximum new square footage rather than life cycle cost
- Break-down maintenance
- No incentives or clear responsibilities for good facilities management
- **Result = Insurmountable Opportunities**

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2003 Continuing Constraints

- In-house energy project identification expertise is limited
- · In-house engineering and design talent is limited
- · In-house operations and maintenance is limited
- In-house management span attention is limited (the lack of adequate resource allocation to intelligent facility management was the root of the basic in-efficiency)
- Congress is a fickle friend in the best of times
- Roller-coaster of program support and resources led to program inefficiencies

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What's a Poor Energy Manager to Do?

- Increased in-house effort
- Use of Alternatively Financed **Options**
- Get Help

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Appropriated Funds and In-house Personnel - Pros

- · Funds spent as available
- Lowest interest rate on borrowed money
- No profit to be paid
- In-house personnel rates considered low
- Existing knowledge of buildings and systems
- Standard design-bid-build process is relatively uncomplicated
- Continuing personnel awareness programs really work

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Cons

- Appropriated funds are inadequate to meet objectives
 e.g. DoD needs \$285 M per year ~ \$69 M in FY04
- Force reduction has significantly reduced technical expertise
- · Conservation "does not compete well" with mission
- Maintenance often on breakdown basis even new systems
- There is little incentive for long term cost-effective focus
- Wait for limited appropriated funds results in significant

Lost savings?

- \$1 billion per year = \$2.7 million per day = \$113,000 per
- = 23 taxpayers average annual payment per hour of delay

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19

2003 Ene**rgy**

Available Alternatives

- · Utility Company Incentive Programs offered to all customers
- · Energy Savings Performance Contracts
- · Enhanced Use Leasing
- · Each have their individual pros and cons but:
- Alternatively financed mechanisms allow the government to access resources (money and expertise) to accomplish savings and benefits that can not be attained otherwise.
- In most cases alternative financing is more cost effective due to the lost savings from delay in the "normal" process and continual operations and maintenance = savings persistence.

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The Cost of Delaying a Project

No action taken appropriations

Appropriations

Appropriations

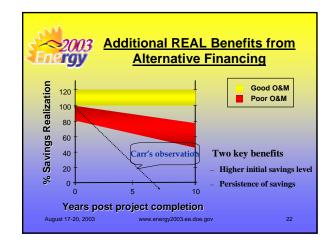
Appropriations

Financing available today

Any delay in project implementation results in loss of life cycle savings

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Utility Incentive Programs Evolution

- 1980 Rebates and Incentives DSM
- 1987 Demand Side Management bidding
 - approx 30 utility companies in 14 states
 - an alternative to plant construction
- 1990s Customized Programs
 - GSA Area-wide contract Attachments
 - Basic Ordering Agreements
 - Agency Model Agreements
 - Site-specific Agreements

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23



UESC LESSONS LEARNED

- Financing is not business as usual for Federal folks
 Understanding Financing Terms
 Financial Market Fluctuations
 Ten Ways to Lower Perceived Risk and Rates
 Using Annual Payments to Reduce Total Interest
 Recommended Buy Down/Buy Out Approaches
 Minimizing Prepayment Costs
 Prepayment Formula Clause
 www.eren.doe.gov/femp/utility/lessons_learned.html
- Competition Between Franchised Utilities
- Water Conservation Best Practices

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24



Energy Savings Performance Contracts

- DoD experience with Shared Energy Savings Contracts
- Individual ESPCs can take years
 - e.g. DOE Forrestal RFP issued in 1990 project in place in 1994 Approximately 40 individual ESPCs in 10 years of authority
- Regional IDIQ competitively selected ESCOs · agencies/ facilities can negotiate delivery orders
- DOE Western, Southeast, Central/Midwest, Northeast/MidAtlantic • Technical specific, e.g. Concentrated Solar, P.V., GeoHP, Biomass
- Army
- Air Force

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ESPC Lessons Learned

- IDIQs and standard formats make it much easier
- · The Measurement and Verification Protocol is vital www.eere.energy.gov/femp/financing/espc/measguide.html
- There is lots of effort to make it easier and reduce risk, and help is available

www.eere.energy.gov/femp/financealt.html

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Choosing the **Appropriate Alternative**

Form an Acquisition Team of All Interested Parties

- 1. Define Project Goals and Objectives
- 2. Identify Site-Specific Constraints
- 3. Estimate the Potential Energy Savings
- 4. Compare and Evaluate the Funding Options
- 5. Consider the Site Resources Required
- 6. Consider the Allocation of Responsibilities
- 7. Select a Financing Method

Document the Decision Process

www.eren.doe.gov/femp/utility/finance_option.html



The Key to Success is a Different Attitude

Financing is a Partnership - working together

Communicate with each other

- Make all expectations clear from day one
- Make sure all are part of the party
- Make sure all information is shared
- Make sure all problems are shared
- Identify whose responsible for what when
- Try to see it from the other guys viewpoint
- Establish reasonable and meaningful performance verification measures

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2003 Program Lessons Learned

Energy Champion is critical

All parties should be involved from the beginning, and be comfortable with the process

Partnership formation is critical

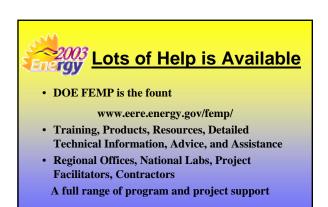
POA&M with responsibilities is critical

The Devil is in the Details

Experience is the best teacher - get help from someone who has done it.

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